

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace paragraph [0006] with the following amended paragraph:

[0006] The present invention provides a novel drawing compass with features of easy usage and improved manipulation. The present invention further provides a method of using the same. And the drawing process can be easily accomplished with single hand. The drawing compass of the present invention comprises a horizontal arm, an elongated handle rotatably mounted on one end of the arm, a marking instrument attached on the lower end of the handle, and a pivot pin holder slidably mounted on the horizontal arm. Since the handle is mounted near its lower end to the horizontal arm, the structure, with the long vertically mounted handle on the left and the horizontal arm on the right, looks like a capital letter L. The unique shape and design of the present invention provide a novel and simple manipulation for drawing a circle or arc by one hand. The process of drawing a circle is as follows: hold the handle upright, place the pin point at the center and scribe a circle or arc as the circular motion is guided by the drawing compass with desired radius. While the circle or arc is being scribed, the pressure applied on the marking tip is directly controlled by hand; ~~the pressure on the pivot pin may be adjusted with the handle slightly inclining towards the center.~~ Such manipulation needs little practice and can be easily accomplished by students and occasional users.

Please replace paragraph [0014] with the following amended paragraph:

[0014] ~~FIG. 3~~ FIG. 3A is a cross-sectional view taken along line 2---2 of the drawing compass illustrated in FIG. 1.

Please add the following new paragraphs after paragraph [0014]:

[0014.1] FIG. 3B is a fragmentary cross-sectional view of the drawing compass with a structure of ball bearing.

[0014.2] FIG. 3C is a fragmentary cross-sectional view of the drawing compass with a structure of roller bearing.

Please replace paragraph [0020] with the following amended paragraph:

[0020] As illustrated in FIG.2, the handle 20 comprises a cylindrical handle base 22 and an extension sleeve 24. The handle base 22 comprises an upper portion, a middle portion, and a lower portion. The upper portion of handle base 22 is externally threaded, and receives the internally threaded extension sleeve 24. The middle portion of handle base 22 receives cylindrical portion 14 which has a throughbore formed therein for rotatably coupling to the middle portion of handle base 22. The cylindrical portion 14 is retained between a collar 30 and a nut 36, which coacts in threaded engagement with a threaded portion 32 of the handle base 22. This forms a bearing structure which allows arm 10 to rotate freely while handle 20 is held during the drawing process. FIG.3A is a cross-sectional view taken along line 2---2 of the drawing compass illustrated in FIG. 1. Alternatively, other type of bearing structures may be employed. ~~For example, a ball bearing may be employed in the present invention. The outer ring of the ball bearing is fixed on cylindrical portion 14 of arm 10. And the inner ring of the ball~~

~~bearing is fixed on handle base 22 such that arm 10 can rotate freely while handle 20 is held.~~

FIG. 3B illustrates the handle rotatably mounted on the arm with a structure of ball bearing. An annular recess 31 having an arc-shaped section is formed on the middle portion of handle base 22 near collar 30 and another annular recess 33 is formed on the middle portion of handle base 22 near nut 36. A plurality of balls 35 are interposed between the recesses and the opposite inner wall of cylindrical portion 14 such that arm 10 can rotate freely while handle 20 is held. FIG. 3C illustrates the handle rotatably mounted on the arm with a structure of roller bearing. An annular recess 37 is formed on the middle portion of handle base 22. A plurality of cylindrical rollers 39 are interposed between recess 37 and the opposite inner wall of cylindrical portion 14 such that arm 10 can rotate freely while handle 20 is held. The various techniques to rotatably mount the handle to the arm are well known in the art. The lower portion of handle base 22 is externally threaded for receiving a marking instrument 60 through an internally threaded marking instrument holder 52. The marking instrument such as a pen is frictionally fixed on marking instrument holder 52 through a central throughhole 54. It will be understood that the marking instrument can be easily removed from the handle base, and the marking instrument can be changed, replaced or refilled.

Please replace paragraph [0022] with the following amended paragraph:

[0022] ~~FIG. 3 is a cross sectional view taken along line 2—2 of the drawing compass illustrated in FIG. 1. The~~ As illustrated in FIG. 3A, the cylindrical portion 14 of arm 10 is retained between collar 30 and nut 36 such that arm 10 is able to rotate snugly but can not move upwards or downwards along the longitudinal direction of handle 20. ~~As illustrated in FIG. 3, the~~ The pivot

pin holder 40 is secured by securing bolt 48 on a fixed position of bar portion 12 of arm 10. The perpendicular distance from pointed end 42 to bar portion 12 is substantially equal to the perpendicular distance from the marking point to bar portion 12. When the drawing compass is not in use, the pivot pin 74 can be removed from boss 64 and invertly threaded on the boss 64 such that pointed end 42 is encased in an aperture 68 at the centerline of pivot base 62. It will be therefore understood that the pivot pin can be easily exchanged. It should be pointed out that, other technique of safety mechanisms may be employed to reduce the safety hazard of the pin, such as described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,311,404 to Smith.

Please replace paragraph [0028] with the following amended paragraph:

[0028] In use, the center point holder is adjusted to a desired radius by sliding along the elongated bar portion of the arm at a desired distance and secured to the arm by the securing bolt. The pointed end of the pin is placed at the center of the circle and the marking point of the marking instrument is placed at a start point of the circle. The handle is positioned substantially perpendicular to the drawing plane and moved along the radius of the circle as illustrated in FIG. 1. As the pressure applied on the marking point is conveniently controlled by hand, ~~and the pressure on the pivot pin is easily adjusted with handle slightly inclining towards the center,~~ a circle or arc line is easily accomplished by one hand.